

INSURANCE.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA HOME
INS. CO. OF COLUMBUS, GA.
Assets, - - - - \$500,000.

STATE INS. CO.,
OF NASHVILLE, TENN.
Capital, - - - - \$200,000.

W. H. MOORE,
AGENT.
Office: No. 291 Main Street,
With the Savings Bank of Mem-
phis.

PUBLIC LEDGER.
Office: No. 13 Madison Street.
P. Y. ROCKETT, Editor.

MEMPHIS:
Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1871.

A GENTLE MEMORIAL.
The mild and gentle reconstruction-
ists of East Tennessee have served their
final notice on Congress. They have
issued a memorial setting forth most
monstrous things. After alleging that
the Conservatives have openly disre-
garded and violated the Constitution
and laws, the document proceeds:

That, incident to, and in harmony
with, this unlawful arrogation and ex-
ercise of power, is an active masked or-
ganization known as Ku Klux, composed
of the elements which constituted the
partisan ranger highwaymen of the late
rebellion—their forces largely augmen-
ted by the addition of a similar and sym-
pathizing material within the State, and
also drawn from the adjoining States of
Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Missis-
sippi, Alabama and Georgia; and, either
openly and positively encouraged, or
tacitly sanctioned, by the great body of
those who inaugurated the rebellion of
1861, and who now are the active agents
and moving instruments of this of 1869,
1870 and 1871. This masked organiza-
tion has assassinated, murdered, out-
raged and driven from the State many
thousands, white and black, for the only
reason that they were, and are loyal and
true friends to the republican Govern-
ment of the United States. This more
than fierce demon work still goes on,
holding in severe duress the loyal people
of large sections of the State; and visit-
ing terrible death and humiliating casti-
gations upon those who are free men and
law-abiding citizens, to the "manor
born" of the United States of America.

Your petitioners can truthfully sum up
the following, because of the facts in the
premises, stated: A degree of slavery
exists within the State of Tennessee, not
for or because of crime on the part of
the sufferers; unless, as many in our
midst affirm, it is a crime to support and
defend the Government of our fathers.
It is a slavery that destructively reaches
and terribly binds life, liberty and prop-
erty, and prohibits the ordinary pursuit
of happiness.

That the "rights and privileges of per-
sons born," as well as "naturalized" in
the State, have been, and are, seri-
ously "abridged," and that their "lives,
liberty and property" have been "taken
from them" without any "process of law,"
except that which governs and
guides the assassin's blade, ball, halter
and bastinado.

Rather gushing, that. We have, it
seems, in our midst a "desperate
slavery." Thousands of loyal persons
have been driven from the State, and
the loyal pursuit of happiness has been
cut off. This would be very dreadful,
if true, but is it true? O yes, quite true
in the disordered imaginations of the
signers of the document. There are
twenty-two of them, and they all reside
in East Tennessee. Now it so happens
that with the Maynard-Butler-Stokes
party in the mountain end of the State,
Ku-Klux outrages are a political nec-
essity. That is all. The Radical or-
ganization headed by those had men
could not exist a day without the stimu-
lants daily administered to it in the form
of outrages. This memorial is the eye-
opener to the party. It is directed
to cast its fiftal glance on direful things,
and rouse itself from the lethargy rapidly
settling upon its vital organs. It would
go fatally to sleep without the joyful
visions of murder, outrage, and all that
sort of thing. But it is too late, and we
say to the Radicals of this State, that
Tennessee is not to be remitted to
Radical rule by an act of Con-
gress, nor by an act of the Radical
people. That result can come only from
an act of God. The time for all that is
past. We cannot despise, we can only
pity the malice of the men who think
that the reign of the carpet-baggers
should be perpetuated. They are the
dupes of a great delusion, and when they
open their eyes to the facts as they are
rapidly developing around them, they
will appear as wide as saucers. Recon-
struction is dead, and all that these
memorialists can now do is to honor its
disgraceful grave with tears that the in-
dignant and scornful as they fall, and
flowers that wither as they touch pollu-
tion.

FRANCE.
The French shooting their Generals!
Can it be credited that a mob can so far
overcome organized military forces as to
hold a city and defy a regular govern-
ment? The truth is, and we regret to
have to record it, the French have not
recently, as a people, developed those
qualities that sustain and render repub-
lican institutions preferable to all others.
Generals who had devoted their talents
and lives to the defense of France shot
down in cold blood! A mob rioting in
power while the people are starving!
There is little hope for France.

That audacious sheet, the Courier-
Journal, prints this: "The Hon. Victoria
C. Woodhull, the red-headed candi-
date for the Presidency, is the most ac-
complished woman of the age. She may
be called the Admiral Crichton of her
sex—whichever sex it is. She is a lec-
turer, a writer, a financier, a clairvoyant,
a mesmerist, and an interviewer of the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue in
his shirt-tail. She would adorn a much
whiter house than this to which she
aspires."

ALABAMA.

Completion of the Memphis, Marion
and Selma Railroad to
Greensboro.

Its Effects—It Inspires the People,
Quickens Trade, and Works
a Rapid and Permanent
Improvement.

GREENSBORO, ALA., March 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the Appeal:

The completion of this place in
October last, was an event in the history
of our town, which all hailed with de-
light. It placed us in more direct and
rapid communication with what before
was an outside world, and inspired our
people with the activity of the age. We
felt that it could no longer be a reproach
to us that Greensboro was behind the
rest of the towns of Alabama in en-
terprise and improvement, and that we
had aroused ourselves from the lethargy
that belonged to the ancients, and were
placed among the living towns of the
present time. But we are not yet sat-
isfied. An outlet on one side is not suf-
ficient, and having realized to some extent
the advantages of railroad connections,
in making us independent of a distant
and uncertain river, we desire to see the
way open to other markets accessible
by the same means. The people of
this whole section of country are an-
xious to see this road extended to Mem-
phis, the city from which it seems
natural that they should draw their
supplies. We feel that nature intended
an alliance should exist between us and
great West. We rejoice in the rapid
progress the people of the West have
made and are still making, and with the
large increase in manufacturing that
has taken place there. We hope the
day is not far distant when our products
will flow westward, and returning trains
will bring us our meats, flour, corn, ag-
ricultural implements, cotton goods, etc.

When the West and the South will
be bound together more closely than
ever before by both fraternal feeling and
interest—enjoying mutually the advan-
tages of our respective sections.

That the people along the line of the
S. M. & N. railroad feel great interest
in the enterprise, the willing and liberal
subscriptions they have made leave no
room to doubt. From the eastern ter-
minus of the road to the western
boundary of Alabama, see how they
have responded to the calls made upon
them:

Selma subscribers	\$50.00
Greensboro subscribers	15.00
State county subscribers	200.00
State county subscribers	20.00
Greensboro subscribers	5.00
Pickens county subscribers	100.00

Making - - - - \$325.00

subscribed by the people of the counties
in Alabama through which the road
passes—a distance of one hundred and ten
miles. This, with the State indorsement
to the amount of \$16,000 per mile, places
the success of the road in the Mississippi
beyond question. So much for the
feelings of the people of Alabama to-
ward the people of the West, and espe-
cially of Memphis. Now, do you recip-
rocate? Do you wish to see the cotton
which this road can transport, and to
traverse a portion of the finest cotton
lands of this State, as well as of Missis-
sippi—laid at your doors? Do you wish
to send to the hundreds of thousands
of people along the road the meat,
flour and corn they purchase an-
nually? If you do, then, avail your-
selves of the opportunity soon to be
given you, and assist in the im-
portant to every foot of ground from
Branswick, Georgia, to Memphis, Ten-
nessee, and to all alike—important to
the people of Shelby county, for with
the growth and extension of the limits
of Memphis, and her increase of wealth,
the county of Shelby keeps pace. There
is no antagonism of interests between
city and country. What is really bene-
ficial to one is equally so to the other.
Nor will the benefits of this enterprise
extend to one class of the people only.
The rich and the poor, the white man
and the black man, will all share alike.
It will add to the rich, take nothing
from the poor, and furnish employment to
the laboring man. To the laboring man
it first appeals for sympathy, and to him
it gives the fruits of its success; and
while it can assist the enterprise by the
proper exercise of suffrage, he can at
the same time provide employment for
himself.

Crops are dependent upon seasons;
too much or too little rain makes them
short, and when this is the case, the
poor man's labor is lost, and at the end
of a year's hard work he finds himself
in want of food in the beginning. This
cannot be the case on public works,
where pay is certain, as it is on the
Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad,
and where employment is constant, in-
dependent alike of rain or sunshine.
We cite, as a fair illustration of the fact
here asserted, the case of North Carolina,
where the cotton crop failed almost entirely.
Hundreds of farm laborers were nearly in a
state of starvation. Agents of this road went
among them, and many of them came
out here to find employment and the
means of living. For more than a year
they have worked here constantly, and
have been well paid, as well as paid,
finding not only a living for themselves,
but money to send back to their fam-
ilies. This is what the building of rail-
roads in general does for the laboring man.
To the planter it makes the markets of
the world more accessible, and enables
him to have his produce in market with-
out delay in its transportation whenever
it seems best to him to sell. It adds to
the population of the country, and brings
to the man who has lands to sell the man
who wants to buy. It increases the popu-
lation of cities, and furnishes tenants for
those who have houses to rent. In short,
it rarely, if ever, fails to improve a
country, developing its resources, and
bringing contentment to a thrifty popu-
lation. Nor can the building of this
road be an exception to the general rule.
On the contrary, we hold that it will
fully demonstrate the truth of our asser-
tion. At Etowah the Selma, Marion and
Memphis railroad intersects the Ala-
bama and Chattanooga road, which runs
through the richest coal and iron beds
of this State—as rich as have been found
in any part of the world—the products
of which can be delivered in Memphis
cheaper by this route than by any other.

Alabama will subscribe more to this
work if necessary, and if Mississippi and
Tennessee will display the same liberal-
ity this State has, the work, under the
management of General Forrest, who
has proved himself as good a
railroad President as he was a Gen-
eral, will be pushed to an easy comple-
tion. Then Memphis will begin to reap
the benefits of her public spirit in com-
missions on Alabama and Mississippi
cotton—thousands of bales of which will
be sent to her from this point of Ala-
bama in exchange for meat, flour, etc.

Editors, we did not expect,
when we began, to trespass so largely
upon your valuable columns. It was our
wish to assure your people of the anxiety
we feel to be more closely connected with
them, and to convince them, if there are
any who are in doubt, that it is to their

advantage, as well as ours, that such con-
nection be made. We hope the friends
of the enterprise will exert themselves,
if it be necessary, in its behalf, and that
Memphis will act upon the question of
subscribing to this road in a manner that
will reflect credit upon herself, and that
she may have honor and profit thereby.
Very respectfully,
W. H.

MISSISSIPPI.

Disasters follow "the truly loil." Cal-
amities thicken around them, and ruin
delivers in their faces a horrid grin.
Hope adjusts its left thumb to its nose
and "wiggles" its little finger, as much
as to say, "you're played out." "As a
beam on the face of the voters," comes
Governor Alcorn and squelches the well
laid plans of the saints in Mississippi.
This from the Jackson Clarion:

The carpet-baggers have come to
grief, both in their scheme to get control
of the Executive Department of the
State Government, and in their subse-
quent plot to elect a man of their own
stripe to the United States Senate in
place of Governor Alcorn. Defeated in
their effort to carry the first point, they
turned their attention to the next and
were again routed. United in the com-
mon plan of securing the spoils, they
were divided as to the manner of its dis-
tribution, and the old saying was again
verified—that honest men will get their
dues when rogues fall out.

The Clarion adds that the self-sat-
isfaction of the negroes and mixed breeds
was fatal to the carpet-baggers. The
former were quite willing to go into the
election, but they persisted in claiming
the place for one of their own color.
And then the carpet-baggers could not
agree among themselves.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the new
House of Representatives, with its 96
Democratic members to 130 Republicans,
is commencing very well. By a vote of
145 to 46 it enacts that salt shall be on
the free list. Another necessary of life
—coal—was ordered to be free by the
decisive vote of 132 to 57. Tea and cof-
fee were then put on the free list—141
for 49 against. The people are unan-
imously for these measures. But they
are almost certain to be rejected by a
Republican Senate, and, if they should
not, they would be vetoed by the Presi-
dent. The final triumph of this relief
to the nation will be postponed until the
4th of March, 1873, when we shall have
a Democratic Administration.

We shall have to give it up. We can
no longer deny that the rights of the
negro are trampled upon. Andrew
Jackson, of St. Louis, applied to a jus-
tice the other day for the arrest of
Brown Johnson. He said he "done
went on the ruff of Johnson's house; jist
to frow some bricks down de chimney to
scare a young cullud gal dat sleep in de
house, and Johnson done lock de scutle,
and made him stay up dar till eight
o'clock de next morning." The Ku-
Klux justice refused to issue the war-
rant. Here is capital for the "loil."

Social equality has been firmly re-
sisted by a Judge of the United States
Court at Springfield, Illinois. He de-
nies the assumed right of a negro to
force himself into a hall of public en-
tertainment which has been set apart
for white people. The case was that of
a negro who had been prompted by
white Radicals to test whether the Civil
Rights bill gives to persons of African
descent the right which white people do
not enjoy, of taking seats in public halls
not intended for them. MacAllister,
the magician, was the defendant in the
case.

OLIVIA tells just how Vinnie Ream
got \$5000 extra. A member was about
to speak against it when "he was seized
by one of the monsters of the lobby and
hurried to a spot where a view of Vin-
nie's modest studio greeted his vision.
Filmy lace shrouded the tall, gaunt
windows. The dear little doves which
from Rome were cooing and kissing, and
baskets of flowers were slowly steeping
in the beams of amber sunshine. The
member fell on his face and wept" while
the motion passed.

THE Boston Post says: "There are
eight hundred men enrolled as lawyers
in Boston; many of them learned, able,
and of the highest professional and pri-
vate character; others miserable ahy-
sters, mischief breeders, swindlers, extor-
tionists—nuisances to society, who de-
serve to be kicked out of it."

THE New York Sun (Republican) says:
"Let not the Democracy lay the flatter-
ingunction to their souls that they are
to encounter Grant in 1872. He is as
hopelessly dead as Buchanan was the
day after he had deposed Douglas from
the Chairmanship of the Territorial Com-
mittee twelve years ago."

MR. BART HARTY has been engaged to
write exclusively for the house of James
R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. It is un-
derstood that Mr. Hart's future produc-
tions will have their first appearance
mainly in the pages of Every Saturday
and of the Atlantic Monthly.

THE Democratic gains all through
Maine are large, and show that the bot-
tom is falling out of the Republican pas-
sion. The young voters, who have arrived
at the voting age since the close of the war,
preponderate very decidedly to the Demo-
cratic side.

ALCORN is master of the situation in
Mississippi. His programme is to re-
main Governor until he has swept cor-
rupt men from office, restored order,
and then take his seat in the United
States Senate.

THE New York World says: "Mr.
John B. Gough is suffering from a severe
cold, and is obliged to decline striking
the light catarrh upon the lecture plat-
form for the present."

THE Vicksburg Herald says that when
the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad
is completed, travelers can go from
Vicksburg to New York city in sixty-two
hours.

LET no one fail to read the letter from
Greensboro, Ala., in another place.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Specials to the Ledger.
AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, VIA S. F. & A.
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

European News.

NEW YORK.

Violent Rain Storm—The Meeting
of Swiss Residents Last Night.

New York, March 22.—The violent
rain storm of Monday night and yester-
day morning was accompanied by an
unusually high tide, which seems to have
made and havoc in the low lands around
the city and upon the Hudson highlands
along the elevated ground toward this
city. The amount of water which fell
was enormous; the ground was badly
washed, and extra caution was observed
along the railroad track. The river be-
came greatly swollen and poured into
the bay with great force. The water in
the harbor rose three feet higher than
ordinary high tide. Many streets were
submerged, and in West and South
streets the cellars were inundated. In
Water and Cherry streets a number of
cellar inhabitants were driven out into
the streets. Nearly all the railroad
trains are delayed.

A mass meeting of Swiss residents of
this city was held last evening for the
purpose of taking measures for sustain-
ing the Swiss victims of the French war.
The treasurer reported that the sub-
scription within the last six days had
amounted to \$870.

Joseph Cleary, a watchman on board
the steamer Port au Prince, was tried
yesterday in the Criminal Court for man-
slaughter. On the 1st of February he
struck a sailor belonging to the ship
Black Prince and knocked him over-
board. The sailor, whose name was
Johnson, was drowned, and the accused
arrested. It was held that the blow was
not sufficient to injure him, and the jury
acquitted him.

WASHINGTON.

United States Troops to be Sent to
South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Cham-
berlain, Attorney General of South Car-
olina, with Senators Sawyer and Robert-
son, from the same State, had a confer-
ence with the President to-day on the
subject of sending troops to the dis-
turbed districts of their State. The
President assured them he had already
ordered twelve companies of infantry
and four of cavalry to that State, and
they are now on their way there from
Fort Laramie. If two regiments will
not do, he remarked, ten shall be sent,
and kept there if necessary, as long as
this administration is in power. A
prominent South Carolina Representa-
tive says the sending of troops there
will be attended by one of two results:
it will either cause a collision between
them and the Ku-Klux, or the outrages
will cease. His opinion is that the lat-
ter will be the case, as experience shows
that no disturbance has occurred where
troops have been stationed.

KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Commissioners at
Key West.

Key West, March 22.—The United
States steamer Tennessee, with the San
Domingo Commission on board, arrived
here yesterday from Kingston. She will
coal and start for home in about three
days. The Commissioners and some of
the party will probably go overland to
Washington. Senator Wade has finished
his report, to which Dr. Howe has agreed.
The report is in the main favorable to
annexation. The chief features which
are deemed somewhat unfavorable, are
those connected with the question of
debt, boundary and grants. All on the
Tennessee are in excellent health.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO

Insurance Company

OF MEMPHIS.

OFFICE: NO. 7 MADISON STREET.

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.

W. B. GALLBREATH, Vice President.

F. M. NELSON, Secretary.

W. B. MALLORY, Asst. Secretary.

Directors: S. H. DUNSCOMB, D. H. TOWNSEND,

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R. S. JONES, JOHN C. FIZER.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Sea,
and River Risks.

Risks on Private Dwellings especially
desired.

BALL.

Second Annual Ball!

GIVEN BY MEMPHIS DIVISION NO. 21,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at

COCHRAN HALL, APRIL 10.

Tickets can be secured of any of the mem-
bers of the general railroad, and at Cochran
Hall.

Tickets, Three Dollars.

Admitting gentlemen and ladies. (15-35)

SKATING.

Skating Rink,

363 Main St.

FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

THURSDAY NIGHT,
March 30th.

No masking permit-
ted.

No skating except
in proper fancy dress.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

ALLEGST OFFICE, OVER No. 296

Front Street, Apply to

R. A. PARKER.

17-19 Merchants' Insurance Company.

AMUSEMENT.

MEMPHIS THEATER.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough, Prop'rs.
P. SNOOK, Treasurer.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF

Mrs. James A. Oates'

COMIC OPERA TROUPE

Wednesday, March 22—"Little Faust," for
the last time, and the "Jan Marique,"
Thursday, March 23—"Field of the Cloth
of Gold."

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVAL

—OF—

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS,

—AND—

White Goods

—AT—

EMBROIDERIES

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF AN

immense

New Stock

Of the above named goods, which we offer at

unprecedented

LOW PRICES!

WE WILL SELL

Good Plain Nainsook at 30c per yard.

Striped, Checked and Figured Nain-
sook at 30c per yard.

Hair Cord Cambric.

Good Satin Striped and Checked Jac-
onet at 30c per yard.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Including the celebrated

JONES CAMBRIC

—AND—

India Twills.

BARGAINS IN TOWELS!

Good Large Huckaback Towels, 52

per dozen.

Fine Damask Towels, 53 and 55 per

dozen.

In Linen Table Damasks we are offering great

bargains.

5-4 Good Loom Damasks at 55c.

Also a good assortment of

WINE AND TEA CLOTHS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

On Monday, March 20th, we will show a beau-
tiful line of

New Embroideries.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 and 244 Main St., cor. Jefferson.

7-1

CLASSES.

Money Cannot Buy It!

For Sight is Priceless!

THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES

WILL PRESERVE IT.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK.

Which are now offered to the public, are pro-
nounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the
world to be the

MOST PERFECT.

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever
known. They are ground under their own su-
pervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, im-
mersed together, and derive their name,
diamonds, on account of their hardness
and brilliancy. The SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE
upon which they are constructed brings the
eye or center of the lens directly in front of
the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision,
as in the natural, healthy eye, and prevent-
ing all unpleasant sensations, such as glim-
mering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc.,
peculiar to all others in use. They are mounted
in the finest manner, in frames of the best
quality of all materials used for that purpose.
Their finish and durability cannot be sur-
passed.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing
their trade mark stamped on every frame.
W. C. BYRD, Jeweler and Optician, is
sole agent for Memphis, Tenn., from whom
they can only be obtained. These goods are
not supplied to peddlers, at any price. (15-22-14)